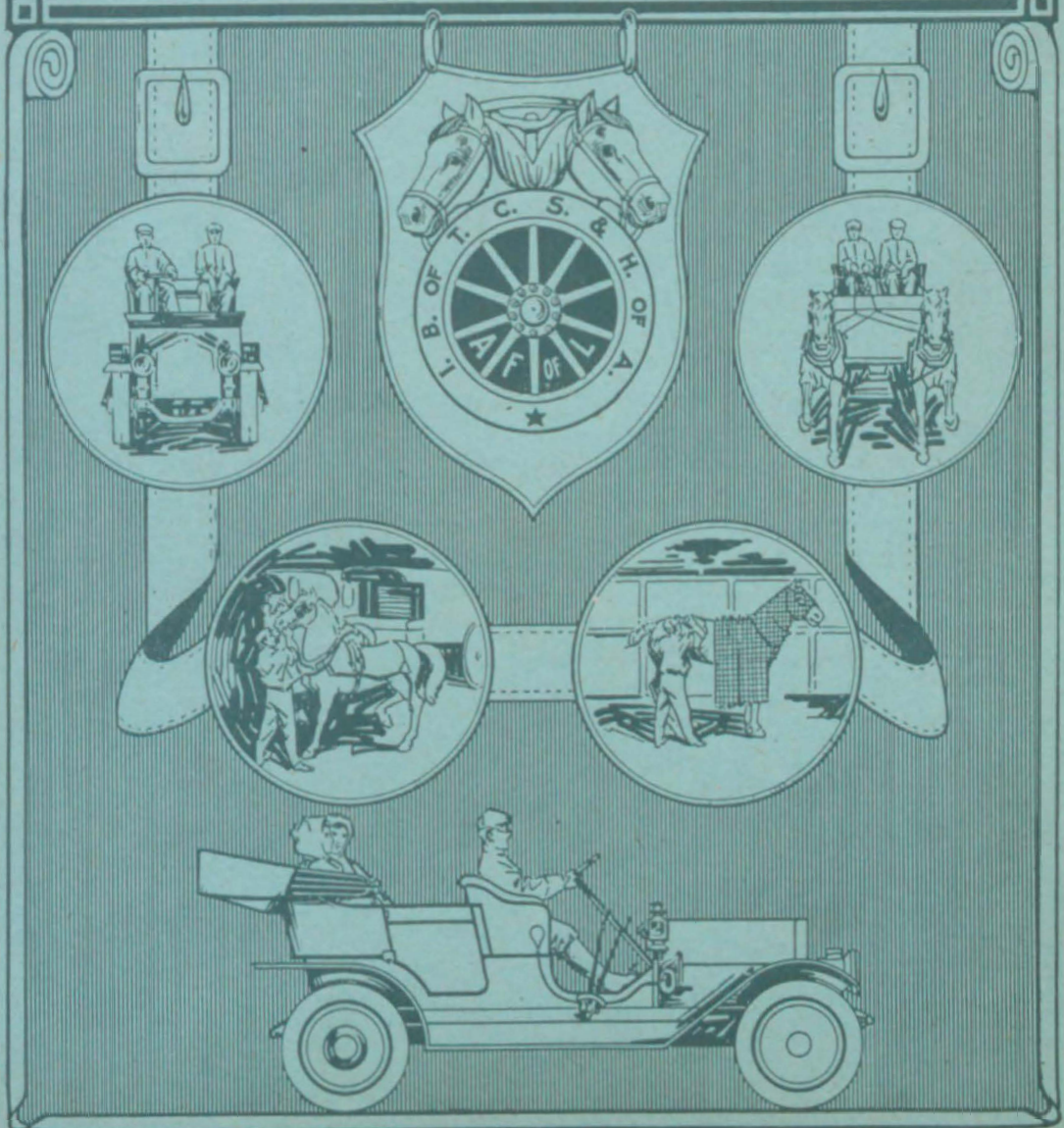


APRIL, 1918

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



At the time you receive this issue of the Journal the General Executive Board will be in session in the city of St. Louis. The last meeting of the General Executive Board was held in January, 1917. Considerable work has accumulated and will be handled by the Board at its meeting.

Auditor Briggs has been working in the Northwest, between St. Paul and Portland, Ore., for the past six weeks. He has just returned and reports conditions in our organization in splendid shape, with enthusiasm and determination in the minds of our members throughout the district that he has visited, such as he has never found before.

The report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, which has just been issued, shows a balance of \$353,000.00. Taking into consideration our small per capita tax, we are gaining each quarter. The expenses of our organization have increased considerably since our last convention, and I am of the opinion that were a convention held at the present time, undoubtedly the per capita tax would be increased. It is a disgrace to our locals to think that the per capita which they pay to the International is only 15 cents per member per month. The International that does not have a strong defense fund after the war will be very liable to run into hard times.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



Vol. XV

APRIL, 1918

Number 5

Office of Publication
122 E. Michigan Street - - Indianapolis, Ind.
Daniel J. Tobin, Editor.

Entered as second-class matter, February 23,
1906, at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.,
under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.00 | Single Copies 15 cents.
(All orders payable in advance.)

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President, MICHAEL J. CASHAL, 781 8th Ave., New York City, N. Y.
Second Vice-President, MICHAEL CASEY, 536 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third Vice-President, GEORGE W. KING, 117 High Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
Fourth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Sixth Vice-President, HARRY JENNINGS, 749 Dorchester Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
Seventh Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 2632 Caroline St., St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 2739 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 20 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

NOTICE

We wish to have every local union in our International send into headquarters the amount of Liberty bonds they have purchased in the first loan, second loan and third loan; also each local union will endeavor to obtain from its membership the amount of Liberty bonds purchased in each issue. This matter can be attended to by sending out to the membership of your local union a card asking them to notify the secretary-treasurer of the local when they purchase any Liberty bonds. The local secretary-treasurer will in turn notify the general office.

A special request has been made us by President Gompers to report this matter to the American Federation of Labor. The purpose of same is to have an exact account in Washington as to the amount of Liberty bonds purchased by trade unionists and their families in this country to refute statements that have been made and will be made by the enemies of labor that the working men of this country are not doing their duty towards the Government by the purchase of Liberty bonds. The American Federation of Labor also wants to be in a position to prove to the Government that labor has given all of its strength financially and physically in the prosecution of the war. We know that our unions and our membership have purchased considerable bonds, and we

want to know how much. There is no intention to criticise in any way the local unions or the individual members that have not purchased bonds. We know that there are some of our local unions and a great many of our members who cannot purchase Liberty bonds, but we also know that our unions and our membership have purchased considerable bonds and we only want to find out the exact amount of bonds purchased. Nearly all other International Unions are keeping an account of this and

we want to do the same thing. Many International Unions are keeping an exact account of every member of their union that has gone to the front, those who enlisted and those who were called in the draft. So far we have not done this, but some time in the future we will perhaps do it. So many of our members have been called in the draft that it would be almost impossible for us to keep an exact account of the number.

Kindly attend to the above request as soon as possible.

THE SHIP BUILDING CONTROVERSY



BECAUSE our members quit work last February in the shipbuilding yards of Baltimore, Md., and Staten Island, N. Y., when their grievances had not been adjusted, their enemies found fault with them. The press berated them for being unpatriotic and unprincipled; even "Billy Sunday," when he hit the sawdust trail in New York City, took a slam at them as being traitors and slackers.

General President Hutcheson was looked upon as a dangerous man, unworthy of being at the head of such an organization; it was said that certain labor officials repudiated him and his organization for the stand they had taken. All this and more was circulated from one end of the land to the other. Those who were loudest in their condemnation of the carpenters knew not whereof they spoke; if they had known the true facts they would have been more guarded in their speech.

The carpenters asked for an increase in wages. General President Hutcheson took the matter up with Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board.

That official referred him to a subordinate, and to the wage adjustment board. In the meantime the men were anxious and impatient; President Hutcheson wired them from Washington, D. C., to remain at work pending a settlement.

Conference after conference was held, but with no satisfactory results. General President Hutcheson refused to become a party to an open-shop agreement; the men wanted to know what was doing. The general president had no other alternative than to truthfully tell them; they waited no longer, they immediately put down their tools and quit.

And so the great strike was on. It must be remembered, however, that our men were smarting from many other impositions. They were discriminated against time and time again, on account of holding membership in a union; they were hired and fired in rapid succession; they were offered any rate of wages but the union rate; they were required to do all kinds of work, skilled or unskilled; the inclemency of the weather played havoc with them. When the thermometer registered several degrees below zero, they suffered from frozen feet and hands, and frozen ears; they had to stand in

line in the cold from fifteen to thirty minutes to get into the mess hall for dinner as there was no suitable or halfway suitable place for them to eat elsewhere in the yards, where there was a mess hall or restaurant it was not large enough to accommodate them, and so on.

Some people seem to be horrified because the men quit. We were asked what we wanted; we replied, fair treatment and a square deal. We are patriotic American citizens. We love our country, our government, and our flag; we love justice, freedom and democracy, and we will fight for them as well as work for them. Over nine thousand of our members are in the army and navy, three thousand five hundred of our members are in France working at the trade for the army, fifty thousand of our members are working in the shipyards, aviation fields and cantonments.

From reports received at headquarters, our organization has invested \$1,343,175 in Liberty bonds of the first and second issues; yet this total is by no means complete. What our members have individually taken we do not know, and will never know; what the children of our members have invested in Thrift and War Saving Stamps we will never know, but we are safe in

saying that altogether it will exceed two and one-half million dollars. Our sons are in the army and navy, our daughters are active in Red Cross work, and yet some pen-pushers in newspaper offices, who have practically done nothing to assist in winning the war, call us traitors and slackers and look upon us as unpatriotic citizens. We refute these statements; we are giving all that is in us to our Government to make the world safe for democracy.

Secretary Daniels of the navy who recently visited the shipyards in Boston and saw for himself the conditions under which our men worked, said:

"When some few thousands of ship workers go on strike one almost immediately hears the cry of traitor.

"These workers are never traitors.

"I have seen them working out in the open with the thermometer at twenty-two and twenty-four degrees below zero, yes, working when other men would refuse to don overalls.

"I venture to say that the man who cries traitor the loudest would be the last one to take the place of a shipyard worker, under similar conditions."—Frank Duffy, General Secretary, in the Carpenter.

PROCLAMATION BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



PROCLAMATION to the working people of America has been issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, restating labor's position of loyalty and fidelity and calling upon all workers to stand true to the principles of freedom and democracy.

The proclamation is, in reality, a ringing call to the producers of the

nation. It follows in full:

"We are face to face with a world crisis. We are in a world struggle which will determine for the immediate future whether principles of democratic freedom or principles of force shall dominate. The decision will determine not only the destiny of nations but of every community and of every individual. No life will be untouched.

"Either the principles of free democracy or of Prussian milita-

ristic autocracy will prevail. There can be no compromises. So there can be no neutrality among nations or individuals—we must stand up and be counted with one cause or the other. For labor there is but one choice.

"The hope of labor lies in opportunity for freedom. The workers of America will not permit themselves to be deceived or deceive themselves into thinking the fate of the war will not vitally change our own lives. A victory for Germany would mean a Pan-German empire dominating Europe and exercising a world balance of power which Germany will seek to extend by force into world control.

"Prussian rule means supervision, checks, unfreedom in every relation of life.

"Prussianism has its roots in the old ideal under which men sought to rule by suppressing the minds and wills of their fellows; it blights the new ideal of government without force or chains—political or industrial—protected by perfect freedom for all.

"Unless the reconstruction shall soon come from the German workers within that country, it is now plain that an opportunity to uproot agencies of force will come only when democracy has defeated autocracy in the military field, and wins the right to reconstruct relations between nations and man. The peace parleys between Russia and Germany have shown the futility of diplomatic negotiations until Prussian militarists are convinced they cannot superimpose their will on the rest of the world. Force is the basis of their whole organization and is the only argument they will understand.

"Spontaneous uprising in Germany in protest against the militarist government have shown that the German government is still stronger than the movement for German emancipation. German freedom is ultimately the problem

of the German people. But the defeat of Prussian autocracy on the battlefield will bring an opportunity for German liberty at home.

"We have passed the period when any one nation can maintain its freedom irrespectively of other nations. Civilization has closely linked nations together by the ties of commerce and quick communication, common interests, problems and purposes. The future of free nations will depend upon their joint ability to devise agencies for dealing with their common affairs so that the greatest opportunity for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness may be assured to all.

"This matter of world democracy is of vital interest to labor. Labor is not a sect or a party. It represents the invincible desire for greater opportunity of the masses of all nations. Labor is the brawn, sinews and brains of society. It is the user of tools. Tools under the creative power of muscle and brains shape the material of civilization. Labor makes possible every great forward movement of the world. But labor is inseparable from physical and spiritual life and progress. Labor now makes it possible that this titanic struggle for democratic freedom can be made.

"The common people everywhere are hungry for wider opportunities to live. They have shown the willingness to spend or be spent for an ideal. They are in this war for ideals. Those ideals are best expressed by their chosen representative in a message delivered to the Congress of the United States January 8, setting forth the program of the world's peace. President Wilson's statement of war aims has been unreservedly endorsed by British organized labor. It is in absolute harmony with the fundamentals endorsed by the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"We are at war for those ideals.

Our first big casualty list has brought to every home the harass and the sacrifices of war. This is only the beginning. A gigantic struggle lies just ahead that will test to the uttermost the endurance and the ability and the spirit of our people. That struggle will be fought out in the mines, farms and shops, mills, shipyards, as well as on the battlefield. Soldiers and sailors are helpless if the producers do not do their part. Every link in the chain of the mobilization of the fighting force and necessary supplies is indispensable to winning the war against militarism and principles of unfreedom.

"The worker that fastens the rivets in building the ship is performing just as necessary war service to our republic as the sailor who takes the ship across or the gunner in the trenches. This is a time when all workers must soberly face the grave importance of their daily work and decide industrial matters with a conscience mindful of the world relations of each act.

"The problem of production is indispensable to preventing unnecessary slaughter of fellow men is squarely up to all workers—aye, to employes and employers. Production depends upon materials, tools, management and the development and maintenance of industrial morale. Willing co-operation comes not only from doing justice but from receiving justice.

"The worker is a human being whose life has value and dignity to him. He is willing to sacrifice for an ideal, but not for the selfish gain of another. Justice begets peace. Consideration begets co-operation. These conditions are essential to war production. Production is necessary to win the war.

"Upon the Government and upon employers falls the preponderance of responsibility of securing greatest efficiency from workers. Stand-

ards of human welfare and consideration of the human side of production are part of the technique of efficient production.

"Give workers a decent place to live, protect them against conditions to take all their wages for bare existence, give them agencies whereby grievances can be adjusted and industrial justice assured, make it plain that their labor counts in the winning a war for greater freedom, not for private profiteering—and workers can be confidently expected to do their part. Workers are loyal. They want to do their share for the republic and for winning the war.

"This is labor's war. It must be won by labor and every stage in the fighting and the final victory must be to count for humanity. That result only can justify the awful sacrifice.

"We present these matters to the workers of free America confidently relying upon the splendid spirit and understanding which have made possible present progress, to enable us to fight a good fight and to establish principles of freedom throughout the whole world. We regret that circumstances make impossible continuous close personal relations between the workers of America and those of the allied countries and that we cannot have representation in the inter-allied labor conference about to convene in London. Their cause and purpose are our cause and purpose.

"We cannot meet with representatives of those who are aligned against us in this world war for freedom, but we hope they will sweep away the barriers which they have raised between us. Freedom and the downfall of autocracy must come in middle Europe. We doubly welcome the change if it come through the workers of those countries.

"While this war shall last we shall be working and fighting

shoulder to shoulder with fellow workers of Great Britain, France and Italy. We ask the workers of Russia to make common cause with us, for our purpose is their purpose, that finally the freedom lovers of all countries may make the world safe for all peoples to live in freedom and safety."

GERMANY UNMASKED

German imperialism has reached the first stage of realized ambition. The new peace treaty forced upon Russia detaches still other provinces, and condemns Russia to a still greater degree of economic poverty and isolation. It is, however, not merely territorial gain that provides the motive; it is the destruction of the revolution. To the far-seeing it has been clear for a year that free Russia and autocratic Germany could not exist side by side. Every consideration of expediency and self-protection dictated to the Russians a continuance of war to the bitter end. Instead of that, their ignorant idealism made them believe that they had only to display their precious acquisition of liberty to induce the Germans to follow their example. They foolishly believed that even in Germany moral forces would triumph. The fanatics, who were allowed to maintain control, bared Russia's breast and dared Germany to strike. The knife has been driven in to the hilt. Germany knows that there is a point in successful aggression at which she can safely abandon any moral gesture and rely upon German greed. Self-defense as her motive is supplanted by the desire of booty and rule. Naturally, the Germans fail to see all the consequences. Germany's conduct is doing more to strengthen our determination to hasten the only possible conclusion of the war, that can be accomplished by all the propagandist efforts combined. The only propa-

ganda that will undermine German militarism is an intensification of suffering on the part of the people. It is clear at last that Germany has cast every moral consideration overboard.—The Public (New York).

THE LIBERTY LOAN HONOR FLAG

A new and distinctive feature will be introduced in the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and every city or town in the country which subscribes more than its quota of Liberty bonds will be awarded by the Treasury Department an Honor Flag.

The flag will be 36 inches wide and 54 inches long. The body of the flag will be white with a broad red border, and three broad blue vertical stripes denoting the third loan. The flags, which will be of the same quality as the flags of the navy, are already being manufactured and will be awarded as fast as the right to fly them is won. Though awarded by the Treasury Department, they will be distributed by the Liberty loan committees of the different districts.

There will also be a National Honor Flag for each State, to be flown at the State capitol, with the name of each town winning a flag inscribed upon it. There will be also preserved in the United States Treasury a National Honor Flag, with the record of each State recorded on it.

Stars, to be placed on the flag of each city or town doubling its quota, will be also awarded, and an additional star for each time the quota is doubled.

An Honor Roll, containing the names of all subscribers, but not the amount of the individual subscriptions, will be kept in each community. A window card, bearing a representation of the Honor Flag, will be given each subscriber to the loan, to be displayed at the home or place of business.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH INCOME TAXES

In comparison with the tax levied in England on incomes, our own income taxes are moderate, indeed.

In England the tax on incomes of \$1,000 is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in America nothing.

In England the tax on incomes of \$1,500 is $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; in America nothing for married men or heads of families, and 2 per cent. on \$500 for an unmarried man.

In England the tax on an income of \$2,000 is $7\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.; in America nothing for a married man or head of a family, and 2 per cent. on \$1,000 for unmarried men.

The English income tax rate also increases more rapidly with the growth of the income than ours, a \$3,000 income being taxed 14 per cent., \$5,000 16 per cent., \$10,000 20 per cent., and \$15,000 25 per cent., while our corresponding taxes for married men are respectively two-thirds of 1 per cent., $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 5 per cent., and only slightly more for the unmarried, due to the smaller amount exempted, the rate being the same.

"MUST-WORK" BILL SIGNED

Trenton, N. J.—Governor Edge has signed a bill which provides for the compulsory employment of able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 50 years. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both. Claims of inability to obtain employment is no defense. If an individual is unable to obtain employment he must register with the state commissioner of labor, who has power to assign such individual to proper work. Persons so assigned shall receive compensation at the rate usually paid in that particular employ-

ment. Persons of wealth will be required to go to work, if not employed in some useful occupation.

The act is to be put into operation by a Governor's proclamation to the effect that he deems the measure necessary because of the war. In the event that a proclamation is not published, the legislation is not effective. Maryland and West Virginia have passed similar laws. In the latter State the Governor has appealed to the people to help enforce this act, which has been used by coal operators to break strikes.

THE GREAT DUTY

As we go about our daily tasks in peace and safety, men are dying every minute on the battlefields of Europe to save civilization. Our own gallant soldiers are shedding their blood in France and our sailors engulfed in the waters of the Atlantic as they go in defense of America's rights and honor.

Upon our performance of the work committed to us depend the lives of thousands of men and women, the fate of many nations, the preservation of civilization and humanity itself; and the more efficient and prompt we people of America are in doing our part, the more quickly will this war come to an end and the greater the number of our soldiers and sailors who will be saved from death and suffering and the greater number of the people of other nations released from bondage and saved from death.

To work, to save, to economize, to give financial support to the Government is a duty of the nation and to the world and it is especially a duty to our fighting men who on land and sea are offering their lives for their country and their countrymen.

The union label is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and practice.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

A DANGEROUS doctrine has been insidiously circulated all over the country, undoubtedly by pro-German influences, purposely endeavoring to poison the minds of the workers of our country against our government and against this war. The doctrine I refer to here is the statement that this is a rich man's war. In other words, that the war has been started by the wealthy classes and that they are making millions of dollars out of it, and it is their desire to have it continued; that they forced President Wilson to a declaration of war; that they—the rich men of the country—are on important boards, awarding themselves contracts, etc. All of this is such a deep, well-laid plot that the average workingman may not understand its seriousness or its poisonous intent. With every poor man's family in this country having some member connected with that family engaged in this struggle, many of them across the water in the trenches, the minds of those men at this time being perhaps busy and unable to study this question of war, are very liable to be poisoned by this dangerous doctrine, but it should be remembered by the workers that as never before in the history of the world this war is a war for the protection of the liberty and the freedom of the masses. This is not a rich man's war. It is distinctively a poor man's war, because unquestionably if our enemies—those countries against whom we have declared war—if they are successful no class shall suffer as much as the working class, or the so-called poor men and women of the nation. In the draft system no one is exempt; whether he is rich or poor he must go to the front if he is physically fit. This is the most democratic draft system ever introduced in any country. Under the draft law that existed in the days of the Civil War men had the privilege of buying substitutes to take their places. No such condition prevails today. Of course, there are young men at the front from the families of the rich—they are very few compared with the innumerable masses that are drafted, under the law, from the families of the poor. As a rule the rich do not have large families—one or two children constitute the family of the rich, and in numerous instances there are no children. The poor or the working people have large families, and it is nothing unusual in our country today to find two, three and four young men from one family fighting shoulder to shoulder for the protection of the liberty of our nation. We have everything involved. If we win the war the working people will be far ahead of where they were before the war. Great changes, from a democratic standpoint, have taken place since the beginning of the war, such as government control of railroads, government regulation of prices of staples necessary for life, and other such measures have been enacted into law, which would not have been thought of a few years ago, and this system of democracy will continue to prevail during the existence of the war and after the war is over if we are successful. There is everything for the workers, the so-called common people, to gain. There is everything for them to lose if we lose the war. It will mean that oppression, persecution and a dominating influence of tyranny will be aimed and directed against the masses if our enemies are successful in overcoming our nation in this conflict. It is not a rich

man's war. It is the poor man's war. It is the war of the working people. So to our members I say, whenever you hear spoken this malicious doctrine be prepared to deny it, because you may rest assured that it is circulated by the enemies of our country for no purpose other than that of creating discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the toilers of our nation.

LET me appeal to the membership of our International Union and to our local unions that wherever they are able to do so they should purchase Liberty bonds as quickly as possible. By this I mean that if you have any money lying dormant in your treasury, or in your savings account, that it would be well to invest it in Liberty bonds, first, because the investment is absolutely safe, guaranteed by the United States government, the soundest institution that ever existed, and also from a patriotic standpoint you are bound morally as a citizen of our country to help the government finance the war. Our International Union is going to procure some bonds, as many as we can. Of course, our treasury is not sufficiently strong to purchase a great many, but we will do what we can. We only wish we could purchase one million dollars' worth. If we could own one million dollars' worth of Liberty bonds, the income from same would pay the running expenses of the International Union. With three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in our treasury and seventy-five thousand members, you see we have not much more than a per capita per member of about \$4.75, that is, we have in our treasury about \$4.75 for each member affiliated with the International Union. This is by no means a sufficient per capita to have, because if we were to become involved in trouble of a serious nature in any of the large industrial centers, this amount would last but a very short time. For instance, in the city of Chicago, we have at the present time about thirteen thousand members. Should this entire membership become tied up in a strike resisting a reduction in wages or a general setting back of present conditions after the war, it would cost us, at \$5 per man, per week, strike benefits that we must pay, sixty-five thousand dollars per week, and we would only have enough money in our treasury to pay strike benefits for five weeks. At the same time we might be confronted with a similar situation in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, San Francisco or Seattle. As stated above, the amount in our treasury looks big to the average member, but when you come down to actual facts you will realize how very little it is. It is true, we may never be called upon to finance a general strike in any of the large cities, but the safest protection against such a condition existing would be an enormous treasury at headquarters. The International organization that is well financed or has a large treasury has ten times a better chance to avoid a general tie-up, shutdown or lockout than the International that is without funds. The writer is merely mentioning these matters for your consideration; bringing these facts before the minds of our membership in order that they may realize the conditions that confront us. It is true we did not have any treasury a few years ago and that we have done splendid work. We have guarded against all unnecessary expense and we are going to do so in the future. We should have more organizers, but we cannot provide them without more money. The organizers now working for the International Union ought to have an increase in salary or hotel expenses, because the increased cost of living

and traveling has struck them the same as all other classes of men since our last convention. Undoubtedly the General Executive Board will take care of this situation, because I am of the opinion that the Board can act on new questions of this kind between conventions. The Board will also decide on the amount of Liberty bonds we should purchase and whether or not the Constitution allows us to purchase same. The writer believes that it does give the Board that power. These are matters that we want each and every one of our members to understand. We want every one even in the most remote districts of the country to know what the International officers are doing and what the condition of our organization is at the present time. We want the world to know that ours is an open book; there is nothing to hide, everything we are doing is open and aboveboard. We run a clean institution and this International Union belongs to the smallest member and the smallest local just as it does to the largest or strongest local. We are nothing more or less than a large body of men, brothers, banded together in every section of the country for the purpose of bettering our conditions and the conditions of our families. Again let me say to our membership and to our local unions that I trust that you will do as I requested above—buy all the Liberty bonds that you can. It is a safe investment and you are bound as a citizen of our country to buy bonds. We may not be able to go over and fight in the trenches in France, but we can do our share by helping our Government in every possible way, and there is no way that we can help more perhaps than by giving our Government our money to help win this war. Said money will be returned in due time.

THE United Mine Workers of America are confronted with the establishment of a secession organization in Colorado. I have written to our local unions in Colorado asking them not to lend any assistance or aid to this dual organization. I am writing this for the benefit of our membership in that State who receive the Journal so they may read this for themselves.

Our International Union and the American Federation of Labor are bitterly opposed to secession or dualism in the labor movement. No crime is greater in the eyes of the real trade unionist than the establishment of a secession organization. If a grievance exists in any organization it should be ironed out, or straightened out, or fought out within the organization. We have had experience with secession movements in our International Union and we know what they mean. From the statement made by Robert Harlan in the United Mine Workers Journal the United Mine Workers have spent in the State of Colorado within the last ten years a sum of six million dollars. Within the last year they have been successful in signing up a union-shop agreement with the second largest coal company in Colorado. They have practically won their great fight, breaking down the terrible opposition of the employers, and the Rockefeller welfare form of organization is now the only organization left for the miners to fight.

At this crucial moment in the life of the organization in Colorado, two men who above all others should be the last to pull away from the national organization, or start a secession movement, have floated this dual organization immediately upon finding out that they were defeated for office in the Colorado district. I refer to Mr. Lawson and Mr. Doyle. Those two gentlemen should not be given any considera-

tion by any of our unions or any of our members in the State of Colorado. You will be destroying the splendid work of the Mine Workers by listening to their arguments or countenancing in any way their efforts or their actions. Lawson got the national union into more trouble than any other one man in the Mine Workers' organization. After the Mine Workers appealing to the entire nation in his case and arousing the sympathy of the whole country and saving him from life imprisonment, he turns now on the men and on the organization that were his best friends. Not only that, but the national union had been paying him his salary as an officer of the organization because of the fact that his own district was unable to pay his salary. He had been an employe of the national union and the national organization had at all times acceded to his desires or wishes, with the exception of the few times when he was absolutely wrong. Some men are possessed with so much falseness within them, that as soon as they find they cannot rule an organization they immediately attempt to ruin it or pull it down, but there has never been a secession movement in any national union of the American Federation of Labor that has ever been successful, and Lawson and Doyle will regret their action before very long. The United Mine Workers of America were never more powerful or stronger than they are today. They have obtained for their membership such splendid working conditions that there is more loyalty within their organization than ever before and the present leadership of the United Mine Workers of America is of such a high character that they are bound to be successful.

At a meeting of the International officers of the several International Unions in Indianapolis, held recently, the matter of the secession movement just started by Lawson was brought to our attention by Brother Robert Harlan, Statistician of the Mine Workers, who was in Colorado all through the great fight and who understands the district thoroughly, and the International officers at that meeting, after hearing Brother Harlan, decided to do everything in their power to help the United Mine Workers in overthrowing the secession organization started by Lawson and a few others. Our membership in Colorado will therefore take notice, that when you help in any way this secession movement in Colorado you are attempting to destroy the foundation of your own International Union and the American Federation of Labor.

WE NOTICED with pleasure the other day in the papers that the government is considering taking over the telephone and telegraph companies of the country and also the large express companies. We hope to live to see the day when this condition will prevail. All large public utilities should be owned and controlled by the Government. If this war does nothing else except to bring about this condition, which should obtain, it will have accomplished a great deal. The taking over of the express companies especially should be considered by the Government, because they are as important, and perhaps more important than the railroads. They handle much of the transport business of the country. They are a powerful and important institution. The parcel post has done something towards destroying some of their power, but after all the parcel post only handles a certain amount of small packages, and if it is good for the Government to handle a certain amount of the packages handled by the express companies, then surely it would be proper and good for our Government

to handle the business now conducted by the express companies. There is no more treacherous or bigoted institution against the trade union movement in this country than the express companies. The large express companies will not under any circumstances, knowingly, allow a union man in their employment. They employ thousands of drivers throughout the length and breadth of the nation, and while we have been successful every now and then in organizing them, the express companies immediately break up the union by discharging at once the men responsible for the organization.

Serious conflicts have existed between our organization and the express companies for the past twelve years—conflicts that have involved the expenditure of millions of dollars in business and loss of wages, but every time by lavishly spending their millions; by hiring thousands of men to take the places of their employes, who were endeavoring to better their conditions through their union, the companies have been successful in breaking up the union. There is a ray of light in the distance. We are rejoicing and hoping that the Government will take hold of them. In fact, we believe it is coming and coming very quickly—this Government control or taking over of the express companies, and if this happens we know that our present form of Government will not prevent the drivers and chauffeurs working for the express companies becoming members of organized labor if they desire to do so.

STRIKE FIGURES FAULTY

To speak of the number of days' continuance of a strike as time lost, as a measure of the wages lost, or indicating the employer's loss has elements of fault, says the Bulletin, a monthly publication issued by the State industrial commission of New York.

The experience of the commission's bureau of mediation and arbitration is that while the total of lost working days reported does show the seriousness of the strike in loss to the worker and employer, it is not an exact estimate of the real loss to either.

"During the continuance of a strike," it is stated, "the bureau has frequently observed that many strikers have secured temporary employment, returning to their old position upon settlement of the dispute, and it has also often occurred that one department of an industrial concern may be tied up temporarily by a strike, while the other departments continue in absolutely normal operation, without lessening of the production of the plant as a whole."—News Letter.

PICKETING IS LEGAL

Picketing in Arizona is legal and unionists have the right to advertise unfair work conditions.

These rulings have been made in a unanimous opinion by the State supreme court in the case of Bisbee Cooks and Waiters' union versus a restaurant employer in that city.

When the workers struck to enforce living conditions, the employer asked a lower court to issue an injunction against the strikers to stop picketing and advertising his establishment. The lower court refused this request, and the employer appealed to the State supreme court.

The supreme court sustains Arizona law, which permits picketing. In referring to the union's method of advertising, the court said:

"No right of the plaintiff is violated by publishing the facts. Certainly if a dispute between plaintiff and the labor union exists, plaintiff has no legal right to enforce the union to keep the facts secret."—News Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE



PORTLAND, MAINE

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Many of our members have often said, well, I guess, we are the only local east of Boston, Mass., as we do not see any correspondence in the Official Magazine, so it is up to us to send in a letter for publication once in a while so that our brothers in the sunny south and golden west may know we are still on the map, and we take pride in saying that we think we have a local in this city that has grown immensely since its birth.

We recently elected new officers for the ensuing year and every one of them are working hard all the time to better our local in every way possible. Our new wage scale is about all signed up by the dealers, which is satisfactory to both parties. We had rooms which were not large enough, so consequently we had to procure larger rooms, so it can readily be seen that we are increasing all the time. Last week the men at the various shipyards here organized and when we get "thawed out" after the cold winter, we are going to throw our feet out after those men that work at our craft in the shipyards. So we are on our way and do know where we are going. We voted to buy Liberty bonds. Our financial secretary was authorized to do so. We are with our Uncle Sam. Several of our members get letters from members of our local "over there" and on the "briny deep."

The boys wish to congratulate you on your new position in the American Federation of Labor and wish you a very prosperous year. So you see we boys down east are wide awake. We are always on

the job, so when the good old summer comes again we mean to make a drive for new members.

Fraternally yours,
WALTER S. JOHNSON,
Local No. 418.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Referring to the article in the March Journal dealing with the defeat of Brother Fitchie as first vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, I will say that the organization endorses the article, and as a member of the organization I desire to say in connection with that subject that it is only another indication of the impracticability of the referendum vote in an organization composed of organizations. It is not satisfactory and has never been, and, in my opinion, never will be in organizations of the nature of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor or any other organization that is composed of affiliated organizations.

I do not know the gentleman who defeated Brother Fitchie, but in my opinion there was never a question of ability in the minds of those who cast the majority vote in this instance.

The teamsters affiliated with the Illinois State Federation are not composed of a membership that threatens to withdraw the first time something transpires that does not suit them, but neither are they composed of a class of men who are going to stand idly by and see some tactics used that have been used in the last election of the Illinois State Federation.

There were approximately thirty

thousand votes cast against the secretary of the Illinois State Federation, a man whose ability is recognized by the labor movement in and around Illinois and whose honesty and integrity has never been questioned even by his enemies. In Brother Fitchie's case the only argument that we were able to find that any individual used against him was that he was a dry, which is an untruth, because he has never aligned himself either with the wets or the drys, and if there are those who want to force labor officials to take a stand on one side or the other, they are using the right tactics to bring about that situation.

I am opposed to the referendum in organizations composed of organizations, always have been and expect to continue to be, and I trust that people affiliated with the Illinois State Federation of Labor will be guided to some extent by what transpired in the last election of the federation and govern themselves and their actions accordingly in the next convention.

It matters not to me whether Bob Fitchie is first vice-president or any other officer in the Illinois State Federation of Labor. He did not seek the office and while it was tendered to him, he served it honestly and with credit to himself and his organization, and there are plenty who are seeking his services and assistance because of his honest, upright, aggressive attitude in the labor movement.

I trust that organizations sending their delegates to the Illinois State Federation will wake up to their own interests before some permanent injury has been done to the movement. The last election where they came so near defeating Victor Orlander, who, in my opinion, is one of the best labor officials in the country today, ought to be evidence enough that there is something wrong somewhere and should be the means of taking

some action to safeguard the welfare and the interests of the labor movement in the State of Illinois.

Respectfully,

W. A. NEER.

JURISDICTION STRIKES PASSED UP IN CHICAGO

Jurisdiction disputes in the building trades have been the cause of numerous strikes in this city and now these unions have pledged themselves, because of the war, to submit differences to arbitration.

It is agreed that whenever a question of jurisdiction arises, the following will be the basis of settlement:

"The disputed question of jurisdiction of work shall be immediately submitted for adjustment according to the rules and laws of the building trades department or any other arbitration board mutually agreed upon, whose decision shall be binding upon the interested parties."—News Letter.

Democracy denied, curbed or checked is the cause of what delay we have witnessed in the industries. And, as we stated in the beginning, employers are responsible for fully nine-tenths of the labor troubles, because they refuse to recognize that economic conditions have changed; have tried to continue to enforce conditions of employment only possible when there is an unlimited supply of newly imported immigrants because they balk the natural patriotism of workers willing to sacrifice for democracy by attempting to maintain a brutal system of industrial autocracy.—Mine Worker.

The union label organizes the purchasing power upon lines of fair conditions of labor, as against those conditions that destroy the health and morality of the producer and endanger the well-being of the purchaser.

MISCELLANY



EMPLOYERS JOLTED BY FEDERAL AGENT

Employers are jolted in a statement by Roger W. Babson, the Boston statistician, who is assisting the United States employment service.

After visiting chambers of commerce and other business groups in western cities, Mr. Babson says he returns convinced of these points:

"The labor difficulty at present is one of improper distribution rather than of shortage. The complaints of manufacturers, I found, have arisen not so much from their difficulty in obtaining labor but from their difficulty in obtaining it at the prices which the manufacturers desire to pay. My principal difficulty was in convincing manufacturers of the increase in the cost of living to wage earners and in the reasonableness of advancing wages corresponding to the advances in the price of materials.

"Manufacturers who are not complaining about paying advances of 100 per cent. or more for material are strenuously objecting to paying a fraction of this advance in wages.

"I started on my trip with the idea of educating workers to the difficulty and needs of the present situation. I returned with the idea that manufacturers, especially those in some localities, need fully as much 'missionary work' as do the workers.

"In many ways manufacturers are more liberal than wage earners. They cheerfully pay heavy taxes, give bountifully to the Red Cross and similar organizations, are willing to work in Washington for \$1 a year, and permit their wives to knit

from morning to night; but there is one thing which they will not do—give up one-sixteenth of so-called 'inherited rights of the employing class.' Like the weakest link in a chain, this may be the weakness of our whole industrial structure today."—News Letter.

The Federal Trade Commission recently reported to Congress the excessive profiteering in American shoes and leather products.

According to the report the profits of the leading leather manufacturers increased from 100 to 400 per cent. over that of 1915 and the profits for 1915 were from 30 to 100 per cent. greater than 1914.

The report says the profits of the Chicago packing houses, which control virtually the entire leather output, have been excessive during the past two years.

Swift's, Armour's, Morris', Cudahy's and Wilson's stored 45 per cent. more hides during 1916 and 1917 than the previous year.

This is but one of the many ways these packing houses are robbing the American public. If the Trade Commission had extended its investigation to Kansas City it would have found that of all the thousands of cattle slaughtered last year by Armour, not one hide was sold, but all salted down and packed away. In this way the prices are boosted and the people have to pay three or four times their value for shoes, etc.

The disclosures made so far in the investigation of these packing plants by Assistant United States Attorney Heney shows a deep trail of graft, corruption and robbery that is a stench in the nostrils of honest business. There will be no

relief from the high cost of living until these packing houses, with their cold storage and other subsidiary lines of industry are taken over and operated by the Government for the benefit of the people. Such a move would not only benefit the consumer, but the producers as well, for disclosures show that while robbing the consumer as much as possible, they were at the same time skinning the cattlemen and stock raisers just as extensively.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has gone on record in favor of the Government taking over the packing houses, and sent a committee to Washington to urge the matter. If such a step is decided upon it will be found that profiteering and high food prices had their inception in these packing houses.

Armour alone a year or so ago declared stock dividends increasing the capital stock from twenty millions to one hundred millions of dollars; and we were told they had earned this eighty millions of dollars in the previous ten years, in addition to paying large dividends right along, and now are paying enormous dividends on the inflated stock.—Boilermaker.

"Every village they have passed through has been the victim of what is only organized pillage. Every city has been practically sacked, ransacked on system; its citizens plundered, its civil officials terrorized, imprisoned, outraged, or killed. The civil populations have been, contrary to the usage of modern warfare, forced to serve the invading armies, brutally put to death, reduced to wholesale starvation, and desolation. Vast tracts of the richest and most industrious districts of Europe have been deliberately stripped and plunged into famine, solely in order that the invaders might make war cheaply. Irregular troops,

contrary to all the practice of war, have been systematically murdered, and civil populations indiscriminately massacred, solely to spread terror. A regular system of ingenious terrorism has been directed against civilians, as horrible as anything in the history of civil or religious wars. Large and populous cities have been, not once, but 20, 30, 40 times, bombarded and burnt, and the women and children in them wantonly slaughtered, with the sole object of inflicting suffering. All this has been done not in license or passion, but by the calculating ferocity of scientific soldiers."

The above was not written, though it might have been, yesterday, last week, last month, or last year. It appeared in the English Fortnightly Review February, 1871, shortly before the surrender of Paris. Frederick Harrison, the writer, is still alive. Its statements were true then, are true now. Julius Cæsar in his Commentaries narrates events which show that even before the time of Christ the Germans demonstrated the possession of all the rudiments of their modern "kultur." It is no new thing; and hundreds of thousands of men will have died in vain in this war if this sinister thing is not absolutely and utterly exterminated forever by the forces of civilization arrayed against it.

"If it is not recognized by men who represent capital, organized labor will have more difficulty in maintaining its democratic principles against those leveling revolutionaries who, whether in or out of organized labor, seek constantly to convert it into an instrument of revolution."

The union label insures stability in business because the principles it stands for are sound, endurable and fundamental.

1

An independent coal handlers' union exists in Troy, N. Y., which for a number of years has maintained conditions even though they are outside of the American Federation of Labor. This union was seated in the Central body in Troy up to within six months ago. Organizer Gillespie is now in Troy endeavoring to obtain the affiliation of this local, and if he is as successful as he has been on previous occasions in handling similar situations, we expect that in the near future the coal handlers of Troy will be in under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

When Joint Councils are approving applications for charters for new local unions they should be very sure that the charter rights will not conflict with the charter of other unions. It is for us to lay down the law to new men who are seeking admission into our organization and not for the new men to tell us what title they desire or what privileges they will come in under. When endeavoring to obtain a charter men should be governed by the laws that govern the organization. It is for us to say under what conditions new men shall affiliate with the International Union. Therefore, Joint Councils should exercise great care when approving applications for charter.

Again we call the attention of Joint Councils to the necessity of carefully looking over wage scales and have the courage to say when a wage scale is not right. I must congratulate the Chicago Joint Council who recently refused to endorse a wage scale where the demands were absolutely unreasonable, as the men were asking for an increase of almost \$10.00 a week. Of course they will say, we are asking for this much but we will take less. This is ridiculous. I want to impress upon Joint Councils that they exercise their authority and power to refuse to endorse a wage scale when unreasonable in its demands, because after all if one local union in the district becomes involved in trouble it is liable to pull the whole district into the struggle before it is over.

Official Magazine
of the
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs
Stablemen and Helpers
of America

WEAR THE EMBLEM
of
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE

Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Buttons	\$.25 apiece
Cuff Buttons75 a pair
Watch Charms	1.50 apiece

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Indiana